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Enter terms
Search

[Reset](#) Sort By: Close Date (descending)

- [Relevancy \(descending\)](#)
- [Title \(ascending\)](#)
- [Open Date \(descending\)](#)
- [Close Date \(ascending\)](#)
- [Release Date \(descending\)](#)

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Displaying 3941 - 3950 of 4031 results

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1. 8.2.4C: Online Tools for Incorporating Climate Information into TV Weather Reports

Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

A logical place to begin to address the public climate literacy problem is through the national network of local TV meteorologists' daily weather reports and forecasts. Research shows that the majority of Americans' largest single daily source of exposure to scientific information of any kind is through local TV weather reports.³ Thus, a goal for this year's SBIR call should be to innovative new tools and techniques for incorporating timely climate data and climate information services into TV meteorologists' nightly weather reports.

SBIR National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

2. 8.3.1R: Sensor for Measurement of Black Carbon from Balloons

Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

The objective of this subtopic is to develop an inexpensive, potentially disposable sensor for measuring Black Carbon (BC) aerosols in the atmosphere. The sensor will have sufficient analytical performance to yield useful data when carried on a balloon or dropped as a sonde from an aircraft. The sensor will report position coordinates and BC concentration in a format compatible with radiosonde telemetry.

SBIR National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

3. 8.3.2R: Airborne Wave Height Sensor Based on Multistatic GPS RADAR

Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

The assimilation of sea wave heights and related winds into ocean models and verification of the NWS wave forecast model improves their accuracy. To map ocean surface topography and wave heights, satellite and airborne radars are currently used. However, those instruments are expensive and are not suitable for installation on board small platforms such as the Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). Recent research has been performed using reflected signals of the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS).

SBIR National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

4. 8.3.3D: Hyperspectral Microwave Sensor

Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

Passive Microwave Sensors have existed for several decades, as ground-based, airborne or space-borne. They provide a wealth of information about the atmosphere, the surface, the hydrometeors (rain, ice, etc) and are invaluable for weather prediction. Modern passive microwave space-borne sensors and even planned sensors have only a limited number of channels available, totaling anywhere between 5 and 30 channels. This limited number of channels has been shown to be insufficient to solve for the illposed nature of the inversion of the geophysical state from space-borne measurements.

SBIR National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

5. [MDA11-T001: Develop Accelerated High Power RF MEMs Switch and Phase Shifter Reliability Test Methodologies](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011 Open Date: 02-28-2011 Due Date: 03-30-2011 Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: This topic seeks to identify and develop high-power Radio Frequency Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems (RF-MEMS) accelerated reliability test methodologies to reduce technology acceptance time for switched phase shifters that utilize capacitive or contact RF MEMS switches. Currently, life testing conducted on RF MEMs switching devices requires significant time and cost due to a lack of ph ...

STTR Missile Defense Agency

6. [MDA11-T002: Defect Reduction Techniques for Large Format Infrared Detector Materials](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011 Open Date: 02-28-2011 Due Date: 03-30-2011 Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: The overall objective of this effort is to develop innovative solutions to significantly decrease the defect and dislocation sizes and densities in large format ($>25 \text{ cm}^2$) II-VI compound semiconductor infrared detector materials. Emphasis shall be given to detectors operating in the short through mid-long wavelength regime (~ 10 micron cut-off). DESCRIPTION: The Missile Defense Agency ...

STTR Missile Defense Agency

7. [N11A-T001: Automated Human and System Performance Assessment in Operational Environments](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011 Open Date: 02-28-2011 Due Date: 03-30-2011 Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: Develop a self contained deployable system to automatically quantify combined human and systems performance in real-time and for after-action-review by fusing output of normative models of behavior, human state, system state, and contextual situation state. DESCRIPTION: Complex weapons systems require years of training for crews to master all aspects of the system, the situations ...

STTR Navy

8. [N11A-T002: Compact Radar Technology For Over the Horizon Small-Boat and Semi-Submersible Detection and Tracking](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011 Open Date: 02-28-2011 Due Date: 03-30-2011 Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: Develop a compact multi-input, multi-output Ka-band radar system to provide over-the-horizon maritime target detection and tracking utilizing evaporation duct

propagation. DESCRIPTION: The long-range detection, tracking, and classification of maritime surface contacts including detection and discrimination of small targets such as periscope masts is an essential Naval capability. Lon ...

STTR Navy

[9. N11A-T003: Plasmonic Enhancement of Receiver Circuits for Energy Harvesting](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011Open Date: 02-28-2011Due Date: 03-30-2011Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: Develop novel solutions for plasmonic field enhancement of receiver circuits for energy harvesting applications. DESCRIPTION: Plasmonic field enhancement is now a viable technological tool. It is used extensively in enhancing the sensitivity of a number of spectroscopic techniques. Surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy and spectroscopy depending on Stark effect are key examples. It a ...

STTR Navy

[10. N11A-T004: High Resolution Measurement of the Flow Velocity Field in a Supersonic Jet Plume](#)

Release Date: 01-27-2011Open Date: 02-28-2011Due Date: 03-30-2011Close Date: 03-30-2011

OBJECTIVE: Develop a non-invasive (non-seeded) approach to measure the unsteady, 3-D velocity field of a supersonic jet plume for a stationary aircraft. Looking also to make high resolution, time resolved measurements of the turbulent flow field for Short Take-Off/Vertical Landing (STOVL) aircraft with both subsonic and supersonic flow regions. DESCRIPTION: Modern supersonic jet aircraft engin ...

STTR Navy

- [First](#)
- [Previous](#)
- ...
- [391](#)
- [392](#)
- [393](#)
- [394](#)
- [395](#)
- [396](#)
- [397](#)
- [398](#)
- [399](#)
- ...
- [Next](#)
- [Last](#)

```
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```